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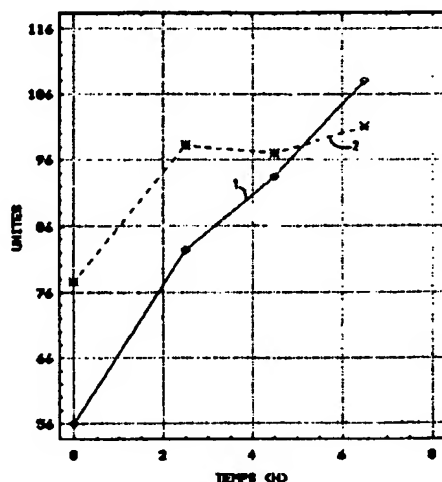
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(54) **EMPLOI D'UNE QUANTITE EFFICACE DE SUBSTANCES
ACTIVES POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE LA PEAU DE
MULATRES**

(54) **USE FOR THE TREATMENT OF MIXED SKINS, OF AN
EFFECTIVE QUANTITY OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

SECTION 8 CORRECTION:
SEE CERTIFICATE
CORRECTION - ARTICLE 8
VOIR CERTIFICAT



(57) Utilisation, pour le traitement des peaux mixtes, d'une quantité efficace d'une et même substance ayant à la fois des propriétés émollientes et inhibitrices des lipases ou de la combinaison d'une quantité efficace d'un émollient n'ayant aucune activité sur l'action des lipases et d'une substance non émolliente inhibant les lipases dans une base cosmétique appropriée.

(57) Use, for the treatment of mixed skins, of an effective quantity of one and the same substance having both emollient and lipase-inhibiting properties, or alternatively of the combination of an effective quantity of an emollient substance having no activity on the action of lipases and of a non-emollient substance exhibiting lipase-inhibiting activity, in an appropriate cosmetic base.





*Bureau canadien
des brevets
Certificat de correction*

*Canadian Patent
Office
Certificate of Correction*

Canadian Patent No. 2,132,369
Granted: October 13, 1998

Les corrections suivantes sont faites en
raison de l'article 8 de la *Loi sur les
brevets* et le document doit être lu tel
que corrigé.
In the Patent file and Patent grant:

The following corrections are made
pursuant to section 8 of the *Patent Act*
and the document should read as
corrected:

1.

The title of the Patent has been corrected to read
"USE FOR THE TREATMENT OF MIXED SKINS, OF
AN EFFECTIVE QUANTITY OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES"

Agent certificateur / Certifying Officer

January 12, 1999
Date



Industrie
Canada

Industry
Canada

(CIPO 25)

Canada

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Use for the treatment of mixed skins, of an effective
quantity of active substances

ABSTRACT OF THE TECHNICAL CONTENT OF THE INVENTION

Use, for the treatment of mixed skins, of an effective quantity of one and the same substance having both emollient and lipase-inhibiting properties, or alternatively of the combination of an effective quantity of an emollient substance having no activity on the action of lipases and of a non-emollient substance exhibiting lipase-inhibiting activity, in an appropriate cosmetic base.

(Fig. none)

The present invention relates to the use, for the aesthetic treatment of mixed skins, of an effective quantity of active substances.

5 In cosmetology, "mixed skin" refers to the skins of persons who exhibit a dual character between two parts of their face, that is to say who have a greasy area and a dry area.

10 This dual character is essentially due to the distribution of the sebaceous glands. Thus, the greasy area represented by the forehead, the nose and the chin comprises 900 sebaceous glands per cm^2 . The dry area represented by the cheeks comprises only 400 sebaceous glands per cm^2 .

15 The difficulty for the cosmetologist lies in the development of products which should suit this combination of dry and greasy parts of the skin, while improving its general appearance.

20 The latest products known for the care of mixed skins is the product BIOPUR® from Biotherm and the product MODERACTIVE® from Jeanne Gatineau. The principal activity of these products is to absorb the excess sebum and therefore to treat more particularly the greasy areas. The problem connected with mixed skins has therefore not been solved by the products mentioned.

25 It is known that the skin lipids of the skin surface represent a mixture of lipids synthesized by two sources: the sebaceous glands and the epidermis.

30 The role of these lipids has gone from simple plasticizing agent to that of epidermal barrier governing the water-retaining and receiving properties, the differences in permeability of agents applied locally, as well as the cohesion and the desquamation of the stratum corneum.

35 3 % of the surface lipids are obtained from the secretion of the epidermis, whereas 97 % are due to the excretion by the sebaceous glands.

Mor over, the circadian rhythm, the age and the sex of the person influence the level of excretion of lipids by the sebaceous glands.

Thus, betw n 13 and 20 years, the l vel of
xcr tion by the sebaceous glands triples and then
gradually decreases.

5 The sebaceous glands of a person of female sex
having a normal skin secrete 0.75 to 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{min}$ of
sebum whereas those of a person with mixed skin secrete
in the greasy areas 50 % sebum in addition to the normal
level and they have a substantially decreased secretion
in the dry areas.

10 Likewise, for persons of male sex, the level of
secretion of a normal skin is 1 to 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{min}$, the
level of secretion for mixed skins being in the greasy
areas increased by 65 %, and substantially decreased in
the dry areas.

15 It is a fact that sebum, a fluid excreted by the
sebaceous glands, is the principal source of surface skin
lipids.

Now, sebum comprises 31 % triglycerides, 5 %
diglycerides, 24 % free fatty acids, 15 % squalene and
20 25 % waxes.

Thus, two facts prove to be characteristic of
"mixed skins".

For the dry areas, the substantial reduction in
triglycerides, which may extend to disappearance in the
25 most severe cases of xerosis.

For the greasy areas, the quantitative importance
of triglycerides. These unfortunately do not remain at
the "native" state, but are gradually degraded, under the
action of enzymes, into diglycerides and monoglycerides,
30 and finally into free fatty acids which are responsible
for most mixed skin disorders and defects (shiny and
greasy appearance, most often irritated surface, skin
subject to an inflammatory response).

These enzymes, called lipases, are derived mainly
35 from the skin flora: propionibacterium acnes, staphy-
lococcus epidermidis, propionibacterium granulosum.

In the absence of being able to limit the produc-
tion of sebum and therefore to act on the hormonal
mechanisms, the authors of the pres nt inv ntion have

sought to solve the problem of "mixed skins" by acting both on the greasy and dry regions.

The subject of the present invention is therefore the use, for the aesthetic treatment of mixed skins, of an effective quantity of one and the same substance having both emollient and lipase-inhibiting properties, or alternatively of the combination of an effective quantity of an emollient substance having no activity on the action of lipases and of a non-emollient substance exhibiting lipase-inhibiting activity.

According to a further broad aspect of the present invention there is provided a process for inhibiting the lipase activity on the skin in greasy areas while reestablishing the lipid coat of the dry areas of a person exhibiting a skin having both greasy and dry areas. The process comprises applying to the skin an effective quantity of a substance selected from the group consisting of *Limnanthes alba* oil, and *Jessenia bataua* oil. The effective quantity being, by weight of the entire composition, *Limnanthes alba* oil 0.5 to 15% and *Jessenia bataua* oil 0.5 to 15%.

The term "mixed skins" is also described as "skins of persons who have a greasy area and a dry area on their face" or "combination skins".

The term "emollient" means that the substance has a beneficial activity for reestablishing the surface lipid coat and allowing the epidermis to retain its full suppleness and elasticity, as well as for contributing towards reestablishing the hydrolipid film.

The emollient substances are generally fatty acid esters such as fatty acid triglycerides, fatty alcohols or esters of fatty acids and fatty alcohol.

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Among the emollient substances having a lipase-inhibiting activity, there may be mentioned *Limnanthes alba* (or *Shambrila*) oil, *Jessenia bataua* (or *Hunguraghua*) oil, the unsaponifiable fraction of soya bean oil and shea butter. Other substances not mentioned may obviously have the same activity.

Among the emollient substances having no activity on the action of lipases, there may be mentioned olive oil, isopropyl myristate, sweet almond oils, and hexyl ethyl cocoate. Generally, oils of plant origin can be used.

Among the non-emollient substances exhibiting an anti-lipase activity, there may be mentioned soya bean protein hydrolysate, wheat protein hydrolysate, copper or zinc acetate. Likewise, other substances not mentioned can be used. All these substances are well known to persons skilled in the art and can be easily obtained on the market in purified forms.

Substances with a double activity and substances with a single activity combined in the same composition, such as those previously mentioned, were tested.

Shambrila oil proved particularly effective for the treatment of "mixed skins". In cosmetics, refined Shambrila oil is particularly sought after for its silky feel, its emollient and moisturizing effect. It is
5 extracted from the seeds of *Limnanthes alba*, whose unique characteristic is the fact that it consists at maturity of a very high level of triglycerides made up of very long-chain fatty acids (C_{20} - C_{22}). The oil contains 96 % long-chain fatty acids of more than 20 carbons, of which
10 18 % polyunsaturated fatty acids.

The method used to evaluate the required quantity of lipase-inhibiting substances to be used in the cosmetic compositions depends on the use of a simple apparatus. The pH and the temperature of an olive oil-
15 water mixture are kept constant and an enzyme having properties comparable to the lipases of the skin flora is added thereto and placed in a water bath.

Thus, the mixture which constitutes the substrate is prepared by mixing 12 ml of olive oil, 15 ml of sodium
20 azide (0.1 % aqueous), 7.5 ml distilled water, 3 ml of test substance and 3 ml of TRIS buffer to obtain a pH of 8. 3 ml of a 5 % aqueous solution of *Rhizopus arrizus* lipase are then added.

Curves which make it possible to compare the
25 antilipase substances with each other and to evaluate their activity as a function of their concentration in the reaction medium are then plotted.

The active substances having the lipase-inhibiting properties act via phenomena of stearic hindrance by
30 plotting the active site of the enzyme.

The effective concentrations of the antilipase substances in the compositions of the present invention were therefore determined:

	<i>Limnanthes alba</i> oil	0.5 to 15 %
35	<i>Jessenia bataua</i>	0.5 to 15 %
	Shea butter	1 to 10 %
	Soya bean unsaponifiable matter	0.2 to 5 %

Soya bean prot in hydrolysate	0.2 to 6 %
Wh at protein hydrolysate	0.2 to 6 %
Copper acetate	0.002 to 0.01 %

5 Tests were then carried out by measuring the
sebum level on the skin before and after applying for two
weeks the product(s) identified as being active as lipase
inhibitor and emollient. Cleansing emulsions and lotions
and creams were tested as a function of the percentage by
weight of the active substances. In these trials, the
10 following compositions were used as composition according
to the invention:

Cleansing emulsion:

	Glycerin	5.0 %
	Polyacrylamide gel	2.0 %
15	Limnanthes oil	1.0 %
	Ethyl hexyl cocoate	1.0 %
	cyclomethicone	2.0 %
	hydrogenated castor oil (40 EO)	1.0 %
	Perfume	0.2 %
20	Preservatives	0.6 %
	Water	qs 100

Lotion:

	Glycerin	5.0 %
	Polyacrylamide gel	1.7 %
25	Cyclomethicone	2.0 %
	Limnanthes oil	0.5 %
	Mineral oil	2.5 %
	Perfum	0.3 %

	Preservatives	0.5 %
	Water	qs 100
	<u>Cream:</u>	
	Stearic acid (40 EO)	2.5 %
5	Ethyl hexyl palmitate	4.0 %
	Propylene glycol dioctanoate	4.0 %
	Stearyl alcohol	2.5 %
	Limnanthes oil	3.0 %
	Glycol dibehenate	3.0 %
10	Cyclomethicone	3.0 %
	Polymethiconol	2.0 %
	Hydrogenated soya bean oil	3.5 %
	Preservatives	0.5 %
	Water	qs 100
15	Glycerin	5.0 %
	Polyacrylamide gel	3.0 %
	Perfume	0.3 %

20 Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the variation of the sebum level on the different parts of the face (the sebum is measured with the aid of a sebumeter, the unit being arbitrary). More specifically, Figure 1 represents the variation of the sebum level on the cheeks of a person having a mixed skin. Figure 2 represents the variation of the sebum level on the nose of a person having a mixed skin. Figure 3 represents the variation of the sebum level on the chin of a person having a mixed skin.

30 In each figure, curve 1 corresponds to the application of a reference composition not containing the active substance(s) of the invention. Likewise, curve 2 corresponds to the successive application of a cleansing emulsion, a lotion and a cream daily for two weeks

(including the day the measurement is carried out).

Results of Figures 1, 2 and 3

Figure 1 shows that when the composition of the present invention is applied on the cheeks, the sebum level is initially higher, then increases further and becomes stabilized at a level which is adequate for an emollient activity to be exerted on the dry part of the skin. In contrast, the other trial shows a sebum level which is very low initially and very high after 6 hours.

Figure 2 shows that when the composition of the present invention is applied to the nose, the sebum level becomes stabilized within a low range. The other reference trial shows a sebum level which increases very substantially.

Figure 3 shows that when the composition of the present invention is applied to the chin, the sebum level decreases substantially after more than 4 hours. In contrast, the reference trial shows that the sebum level, after 4 hours, tends to increase.

Thus, the results indicate with the composition according to the invention a clear increase in sebum in the dry parts (cheeks), and a clear decrease in sebum in the greasy parts (nose, chin).

In addition to the antilipase activity on the greasy areas, the cosmetic compositions of the present invention therefore have an emollient activity on the dry areas.

The embodiment of the cream is illustrated below. The oily phase is heated to 80/85°C, with stirring, the aqueous phase is heated separately to 80/85°C, with stirring. The oily phase is then added to the aqueous phase, with vigorous stirring. The mixture is then allowed to cool while stirring slowly. When the mixture reaches a temperature close to 30°C, the perfume is added.

The examples of formulations below are not limiting. The quantities of effective active substances depend on the types of formulation and the various constituents chosen, knowing that the effectiveness of

th treatment lies in the two types of antilipase activities and emollient effect, the effective quantities being determined so that the composition does not exhibit too greasy an appearance, is not irritable either and of course is effective for the treatment of mixed skins.

EXAMPLES OF FORMULATIONS

Protective cream:

	Limnanthes oil	12 %
	Cetyl alcohol	2.0 %
10	UVB-screening agent	2.0 %
	UVA-screening agent	1.2 %
	Polyoxyethylenated lauryl alcohol	2.5 %
	Sorbitan stearate	2.5 %
15	Polyoxyethylenated sorbitan stearate	1.0 %
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.1 %
	Carbopol	0.35 %
	Sodium hydroxide	0.10 %
	Perfume	0.2 %
20	Preservatives	0.4 %
	Water	qs 100

Serum:

	Olive oil	9.0 %
	Ethyl hexyl cocoate	9.0 %
25	Tocopherol acetate	0.05 %
	Cyclomethicone	1.5 %
	Sucrose stearate	4.0 %

	Sucrose distearate	1.5 %
	Hydrogenated castor oil (40 EO)	0.8 %
	Xanthan gum	0.2 %
	Preservatives	0.5 %
5	Urea	3.0 %
	Perfume	0.3 %
	Hydrolysed wheat proteins	6%
	Water	qs 100
	Lotion:	
10	Sweet almond oils	7.5 %
	Cyclomethicone	4.0 %
	Dimethicone	5.0 %
	Butylene glycol	6.0 %
	Copper acetate	0.004 %
15	Preservatives	0.4 %
	Perfume	0.3 %
	Water	qs 100
	Treatment cream	
	Polyisobutene 6-8	5.0 %
20	Microcrystalline wax	1.5 %
	Glycerol stearate	3.0 %
	Sorbitan palmitate (20 EO)	1.0 %
	Shea butter	6.0 %
	Soya bean unsaponifiable matter	6.0 %
25	BHA	0.05 %
	Preservatives	0.5 %

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Propylene glycol		3.0 %
P rfum		0.4 %
Water	qs	100

2 1 3 2 3 6 9

CLAIMS:

1. Process for inhibiting the lipase activity on the skin in greasy areas while reestablishing the lipid coat of the dry areas of a person exhibiting a skin having both greasy and dry areas, comprising applying to a said skin an effective quantity of a substance selected from the group consisting of Limnanthes alba oil, and Jessenia bataua oil, said effective quantity being, by weight of the entire composition:

Limnanthes alba oil	0.5 to 15%
Jessenia bataua oil	0.5 to 15%

2. Process as claimed in claim 1, in which the substance is Limnanthes alba oil.

3. Process as claimed in claim 1, in which the substance is Jessenia bataua oil.

4. Process as claimed in claim 1, in which the composition is in the form of a cream, a serum or a lotion.

5. Process for decreasing the lipid level in greasy areas while increasing the sebum level in the dry areas of a person exhibiting a skin having both greasy areas and dry areas, comprising applying to a said skin a cosmetic composition comprising an effective quantity of a substance selected from the group consisting of Limnanthes alba oil, and Jessenia bataua oil, said effective quantity being, by weight of the entire composition:

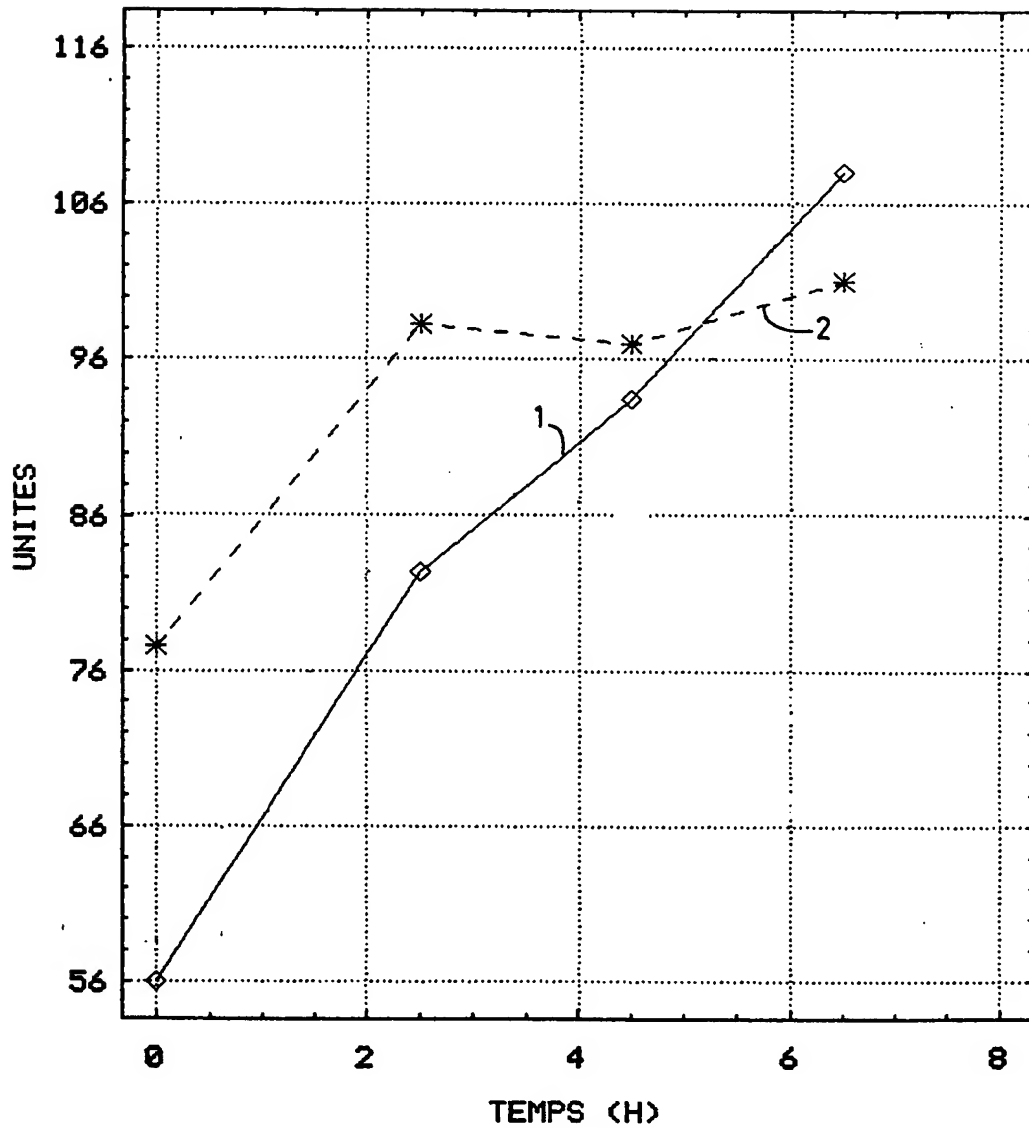
Limnanthes alba oil	0.5 to 15%
Jessenia bataua oil	0.5 to 15%

2 1 3 2 3 6 9

6. Process as claimed in claim 5, in which the substance is *Limnanthes alba* oil.

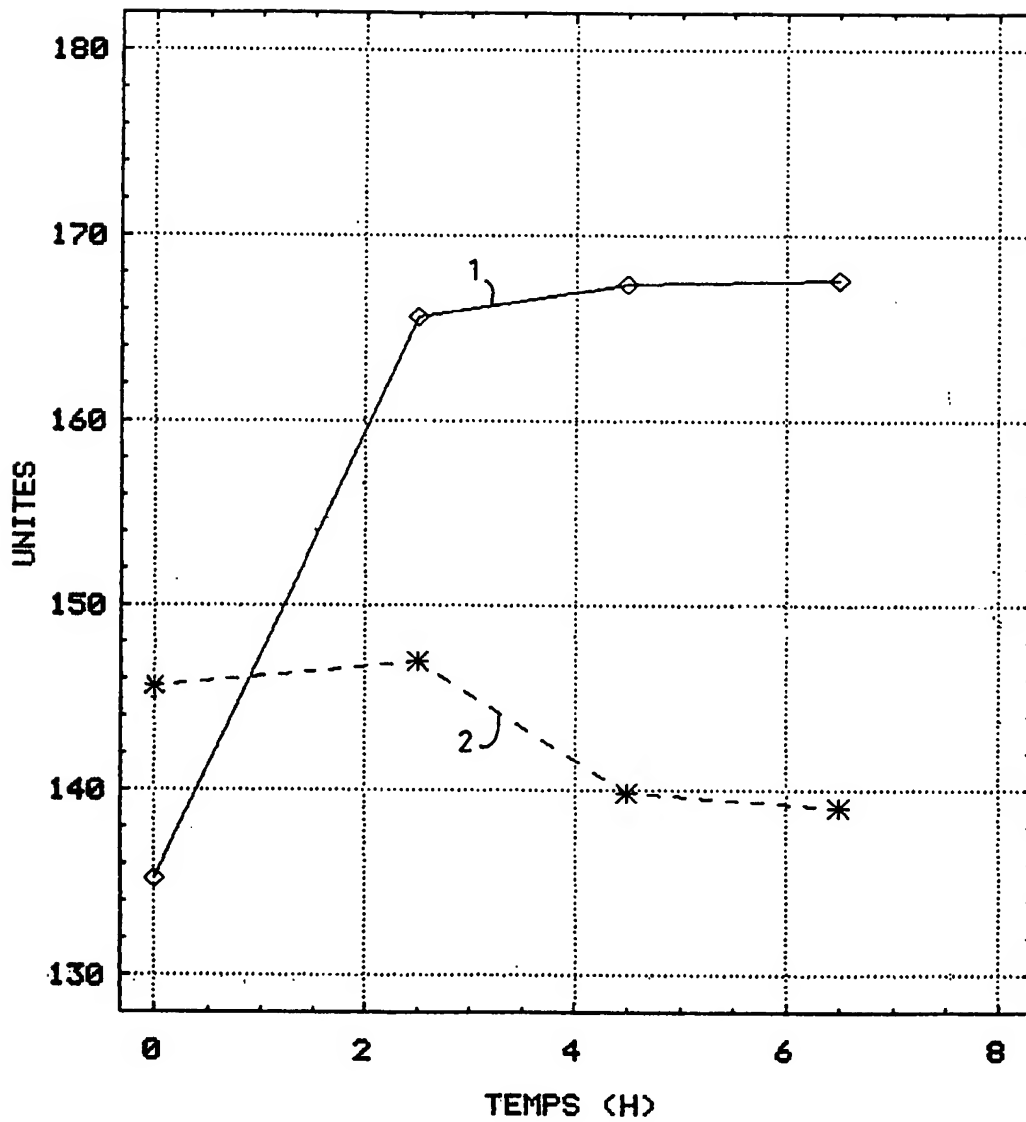
7. Process as claimed in claim 5, in which the substance is *Jessenia bataua* oil.

8. Process as claimed in claim 5, in which the composition is in the form of a cream, a serum or a lotion.

FIG.1

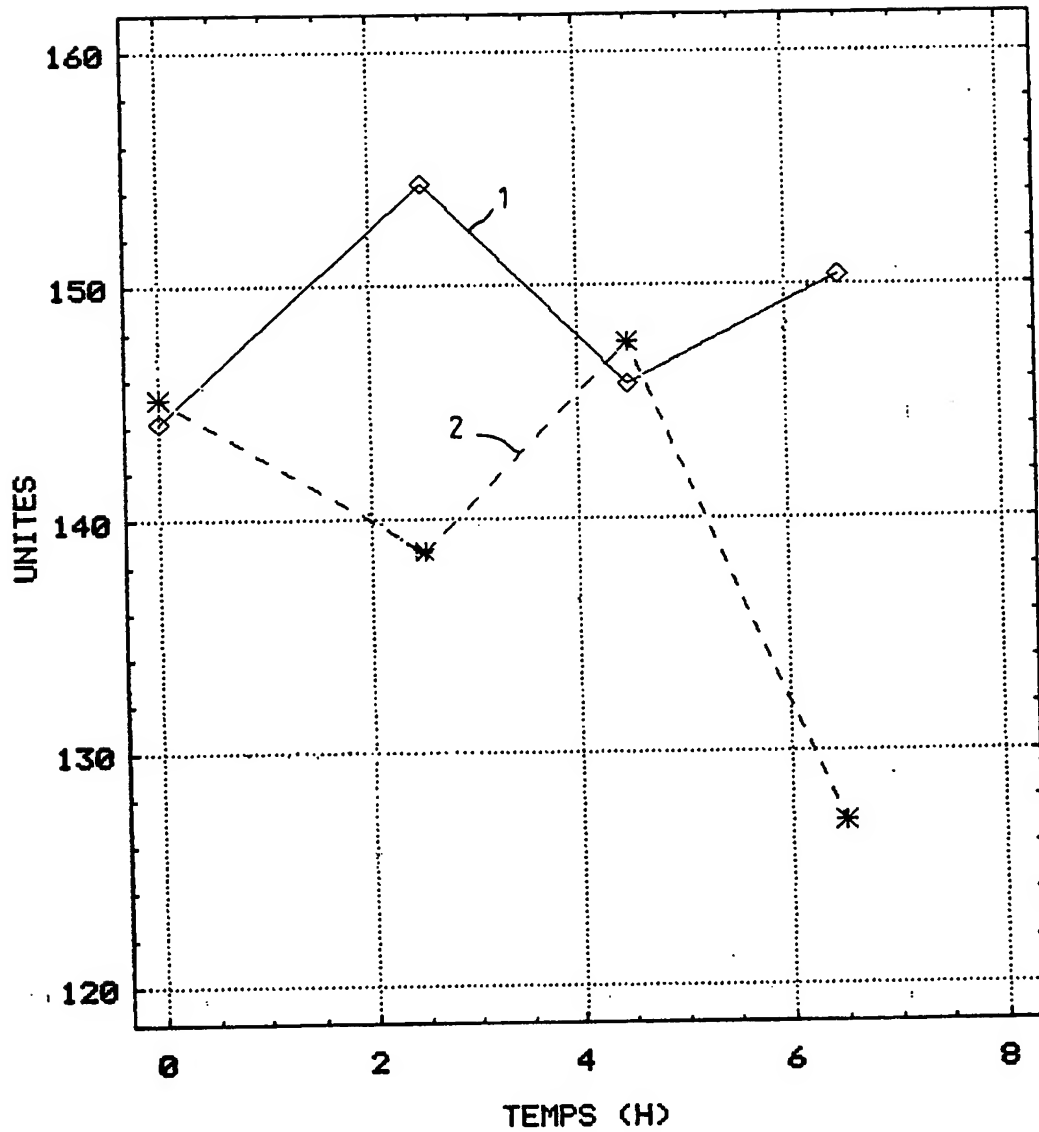
PATENT AGENTS

Swabeys Ogilvy Renault

FIG. 2

PATENT AGENTS

Swabe & Gilroy Kenault

FIG. 3

PATENT AGENTS

Dwight Ogilvy Renault